FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, the Hon. ... Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected, on ... ballot, Speaker of the House of ... tatives; and John W. Forney, Ed... of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, ... elected Clerk. A Caucus of the Lo... members had been held on Saturday ... by which these gentlemen were nom... ... and the House, on the first vote, ... the choice of the caucus. For Ser... at-Arms the caucus nominated Mr. ... oomer of Pennsylvania; for Door... Mr. McKnew of Washington; and ... stmaster Mr. Johnson of Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—... received this important State Paper at ... M. yesterday—about the hour at which ... ading was finished in Congress. We ... to publish it, anticipating our regu... ... of issue.

... a plain and highly satisfactory ex... of the affairs of the government, which ... Mr. Fillmore has been providentially ... to administer. The points which ... public will look for with chief interest ... the foreign relations, resulting from ... the Cuban and Mexican invasions,—... tariff and the finances;—and the fugi... slave law.

... all these subjects, we do not see how ... mind can be otherwise than satis... with the Message. The President has ... and his duty, by endeavoring faith... to enforce the Constitution and the ... according to his solemn obligation. ... explanations in regard to the mainte... of the Compromise measures, as a ... settlement of the slavery question, and ... clearly of his determination to enforce ... fugitive law, are clear, explicit, unqual... leaving no room for doubt or cavil. ... it is a constitutional law, a proper ... and as such it must and will be exe...

The President gives no quarter to ... fanatics—holds no parly with them. ... leaves no room for doubt, that, whoever ... may court their alliance, *he* does not. ... little does he truckle to the "fillibus... spirit of the age. He stands up ... only for that policy of WASHINGTON ... more than half a century of prospe... is sanctified: Peace with all nations; ... shunning alliances with none.

... are the Statesmen whom the peo... of this country ought ever to keep at ... but not those who favor a spirit of ... and conquest, who first provoke war ... then demand the enemy's territory to ... cost—compelling all mankind to re... with suspicion and dislike. Under ... Administration, no such spirit will be ... exhibited, but our own peace will be pre... and the rights of other nations re... We rejoice to believe that such ... Administration is daily gaining public ... and this Message will add greatly to ... favor, with those whose good will is ... having.

... are many other matters of interest ... Message, which the reader will ex... for himself.

FILLMORE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

... last edition I find the following: ... Washington correspondent of the ... says:

"President Fillmore has, within a few ... past, positively stated to friends who ... offered their services to promote his ... that he was not, and would not ... a candidate for the next Presiden...

... I have good reason to know that ... Fillmore has *not* "positively ... or impliedly stated, nor *in any* ... stated, any such thing, "the Wash... correspondent of the Journal" to ... notwithstanding.

... Fillmore, however, has sta... those who would "offer their servi... promote his views," that he was not ... offering, and would not administer, ... views of Government with an eye to ... aggrandizement. His aim is the ac... ment of "the greatest good to the ... number," and, with this aim stead... view, his chiefest ambition is to se... the perpetuity and well being of the ... Nor will he employ Government ... and patronage to procure his nomi... for President in the coming Whig ... Convention. But if he is nomi... there is no doubt he will accept, and ... accepts, (mark the prediction!) *he* ... *elected.*

BRUTUS.

Florida.—The Pensacola Gazette hoists ... name of Millard Fillmore for Presi... and Wm. A. Graham for V. President.

MARRIED,

... John's Church, in this town, on Tues... evening, by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, ... JOSEPH B. STARR, of the firm of Starr ... Sons, to Miss SOPHIA SMITH, second ... daughter of the late C. C. Smith.

... Hillsborough, on the 25th ult., by the ... Rev. P. Simpson, Col. M. S. SHERWOOD, ... Editor of the Patriot, to Miss MARIA ... THOMAS.

... Guilford county, on the 25th ult., at the ... house of John Hiatt, by Nathan Hiatt, Esq., ... CYRUS COFFIN to Miss MARTHA J., ... daughter of the late Capt. Allen Cook. Also, ... on the 27th, by the same, Mr. WM. H. TROT... to Miss MARY SULIVAN.

DIED,

... Martin's Lime-kiln, Stokes county, on the ... 17th inst. after a short and painful illness of ... about three days, MARTHA MARTIN, aged 13 ... years 6 months, daughter of Edmund L. ... Martin, Esq.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly-favored land.

Since the close of the last Congress, certain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the U. S., who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country, by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of her Catholic majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided and joined by citizens of the U. S. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained, I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the U. S. as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would incur. For some time there was reason to hope that these measures had sufficed to prevent any such attempt. This hope, however, proved to be delusive. Very early in the morning of 3d of August, a steamer called the Pampero departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upwards of four hundred armed men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the island. This expedition was set on foot in palpable violation of the laws of the U. S. Its leader was a Spaniard, and some of the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners. The persons composing it, however, were mostly citizens of the U. S.

Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary movement, which appears to have been soon suppressed, had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba. The importance of this movement was unfortunately so much exaggerated in the accounts of it published in this country, that these adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country, but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well-concerted enterprise for effecting it. The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill-informed.—The steamer in which they embarked left New Orleans stealthily and without a clearance.

[Here follows an account of the progress and result of the expedition, which is so well known that we omit that part.]

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the community, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an ill-directed love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is herewith communicated.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the U. S., engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confiement in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the U. S. will, hereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the U. S. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behoves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment.

But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced by individuals, probably in considerable amounts, to purchase Cuban bonds, as they have been called, issued by Lopez, sold, doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of that island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the government expected to be established. All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution. None will deny that those who set on foot military expeditions against foreign States by means like these, are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitous whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and system, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of ill-informed and deluded men. You will consider whether further legislation be necessary to prevent the perpetration of such offences in future.

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country or to violate its laws upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrafted into the codes of other nations as well as our own. But while such are the sentiments of this Government, it may be added that every independent nation must be presumed to be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them. The Gov't of the U. S., at all times since its establishment, has abstained and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country, from entering into controversies between other powers, and to observe all the duties of neutrality. At an early period of the Gov't, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws were re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by which, amongst other things, it was declared that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the U. S., begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the U. S. are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined, not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years; and this law has been executed and enforced, to the full extent of the power of the Gov't, from that day to this.

In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and non-intervention, the U. S. have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves, and have been followed by others. This was admitted by one of the most eminent of modern British statesmen, who said in Parliament, while a minister of the crown, "that, if he wished for a guide in a system of neutrality, he should take that laid down by America in the days of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson;" and we see, in fact, that the act of Congress of 1818 was followed, the succeeding year, by an act of the Parliament of England, substantially the same in its general provisions. Up to that time there had been no similar law in England, except certain highly penal statutes passed in the reign of George II, prohibiting English subjects from enlisting in foreign service, the avowed object of which statutes was, that foreign armies, raised for the purpose of restoring the house of Stuart to the throne, should not be strengthened by recruits from England herself.

All must see that difficulties may arise in carrying the laws referred to into execution in a country now having three or four thousand miles of sea coast, with an infinite number of ports and harbors and small inlets, from some of which unlawful expeditions may suddenly set forth, without the knowledge of Government, against the possessions of foreign States.

Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Departm't of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the U. S. The maritime rights of the U. S. are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the U. S. or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the U. S. Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the U. S. wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protrection.

Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost importance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security so long as they faithfully discharge their respective duties and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the U. S. Our commerce spreads over every sea and visits every clime, and our ministers and consuls are appointed to protect the interests of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country and maintain the honor of its flag. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected; and, if protected, it must be by the laws of the country in which they reside. And what is due to our own public functionaries residing in foreign nations is exactly the measure of what is due to the functionaries of other governments residing here. As in war, the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable, so in peace, embassadors, public ministers, and consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana, the office of her Catholic majesty's consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the attorney of the U. S. residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the consul, with the intention of laying them before you, that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the nation and the respect which is due to a friendly power might, in your judgment, seem to require. The correspondence upon this subject between the Secretary of State and her Catholic majesty's minister plenipotentiary is herewith transmitted.

The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard to foreign embassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls. I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress.

Your attention is again invited to the question of reciprocal trade between the U. S. and Canada and other British possessions near our frontier. Overtures for a convention upon this subject have been received from her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, but it seems to be in many respects preferable that the matter should be regulated by reciprocal legislation. Documents are laid before you showing the terms which the British government is willing to offer, and the measures which it may adopt, if some arrangement upon this subject shall not be made.

From the accompanying copy of a note from the British Legation at Washington, and the reply of the Department of State thereto, it will appear that her Britannic Majesty's government is desirous that a part of the boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions should be authoritatively marked out, and that an intention was expressed to apply to Congress for an appropriation to defray the expense thereof on the part of the U. S. Your attention to this subject is accordingly invited, and a proper appropriation recommended.

A convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the U. S. against Portugal has been concluded, and the ratifications have been exchanged. The first instalment of the amount to be paid by Portugal fell due on the 30th of September last, and has been paid.

The President of the French republic, according to the provisions of the convention, has been selected as arbiter in the case of the General Armstrong; and has signified that he accepts the trust and the high satisfaction he feels in acting as the common friend of two nations, with which France is united by sentiments of sincere and lasting amity.

The Turkish government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sulton's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the U. S. On the 28th of February last a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish government permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the 3d of March last both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on board the U. S. steam-frigate Mississippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expressed his grateful acknowledgements for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their own homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the differences which have for some time passed been pending between the government of the French republic and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peaceably and durably adjusted, so as to secure the independence of those islands. Long before the events which have of late imparted so much importance to the possessions of the U. S. on the Pacific, we acknowledged the independence of the Hawaiian government. This Government was first in taking that step, and several of the leading powers of Europe immediately followed. We were influenced in this measure by the existing and prospective importance of the islands as a place of refuge and refreshment for our vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and by the consideration that they lie in the course of the great trade which must, at no distant day, be carried on between the western coast of North America and Eastern Asia.

We were also influenced by a desire that those islands should not pass under the control of any other great maritime State, but should remain in an independent condition, and so be accessible and useful to the commerce of all nations. I need not say that the importance of these considerations has been greatly enhanced by the sudden and vast development which the interests of the U. S. have attained in California and Oregon; and the policy heretofore adopted in regard to those islands will be steadily pursued.

It is gratifying not only to those who consider the commercial interests of nations, but also to all who favor the progress of knowledge and the diffusion of religion, to see a community emerge from a savage state and attain such a degree of civilization in those distant seas.

It is much to be deplored that the internal tranquility of the Mexican republic should again be seriously disturbed; for, since the peace between that republic and the U. S., it had enjoyed such comparative repose that the most favorable anticipations for the future might, with a degree of confidence, have been indulged. These, however, have been thwarted by the recent outbreak in the State of Tamaulipas, on the right bank of the Rio Bravo. Having received information that persons from the U. S. had taken part in the insurrection, and apprehending that their example might be followed by others, I caused orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing any hostile expedition against Mexico from being set on foot in violation of the laws of the U. S. I likewise issued a proclamation upon the subject, a copy of which is herewith laid before you. This appeared to be rendered imperative by the obligations of treaties and the general duties of good neighborhood.

[The Message here refers to the proposed connection of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a rail-road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which has been retarded by the delay of Mexico to ratify the treaty on the subject. This government has no object in view but to open to all the world the shortest route, with exclusive privileges to none. The Message mentions with regret the civil commotions in Nicuragua;—refers to the progress of the canal from the mouth of the St. John's to the Pacific, and to the rail road across the Isthmus of Panama;—all of which routes are spoken favorably of.]

Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in the Island of St. Domingo, and it is hoped upon a durable basis. Such is the extent of our commercial relations with that island, that the U. S. cannot fail to feel a strong interest in its tranquility.

The office of Commissioner to China remains unfilled; several persons have been appointed, and the place has been offered to others, all of whom have declined its acceptance, on the ground of the inadequacy of the compensation. The annual allowance by law is $6,000, and there is no provision for any outfit. I earnestly recommend the consideration of this subject to Congress. Our commerce with China is highly important, and is becoming more and more so, in consequence of the increasing intercourse between our ports on the Pacific coast and Eastern Asia. China is understood to be a country in which living is very expensive, and I know of no reason why the American Commissioner sent thither should not be placed, in regard to compensation, on an equal footing with ministers who represent this country at the courts of Europe.

By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979 87; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,524 36.

The total expenditures for the same period were $48,005,878 68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June 1851, were	$215,725,995
Of which there were in specie	4,967,901
The exports for the same period were	$217,517,130
Of which there were of domestic products	$178,546,555
Foreign goods re-exported	9,738,695
Specie	29,231,880
	$217,517,130

Since the 1st of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $7,501,456 56; which, however, includes the sum of $3,242,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of $2,591,213 45, being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th Sept. 1850, was $62,560,395 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63,258,743 09.

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $42,892,299 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of $33,343,198 08; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those Territories, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of $9,549,101 11.

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June 1853, of $20,366,443 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the 1st July following, amounting to $6,237,931 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates.

In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly-acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The values of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of $43,646,322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,921, in 1847, to $26,051,373 in 1850, and to $21,948,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.

The aggregate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to $460,917, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of $1,156,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by full crops and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single item of raw cotton by $40,000,000 over the value of that export for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand and an augmented price for the crop of last year. Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the present prices, then there would be a falling off in the value of our exports for the present fiscal year of at least $40,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

The production of gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad.—Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been $24,263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been $14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous amount of $58,607,308.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation.

[The President next mentions the law to pay Texas five millions of dollars in bonds, in satisfaction of her claim to New Mexico, (which has been done,) and to pay a like sum to the creditors of Texas, which has not been done, because very few of the creditors have signed the full discharge required.]

In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the ad valorem into a specific duty, wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made, in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country, as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue, by false invoices and undervaluations, constitute an unanswerable reason for adopting specific instead of ad valorem duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the custom-house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was no inducement to undervaluation, and the custom-house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of ad valorem duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing laws. This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provisions, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, which accompanies this communication, will present a condensed statement of the operations of that important department of the Government.

It will be seen that the cash sales of the public lands exceed those of the preceding year, and that there is reason to anticipate a still further increase, notwithstanding the large donations which have been made to many of the States, and the liberal grants to individuals as a reward for military services. This fact furnishes very gratifying evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of our country.

[The President here states that measures have been adopted for commencing the survey of the public lands in Oregon and California;—and that commissioners have been appointed to settle private land claims in California. In his last annual message he recommended the survey and sale of the mineral lands; but further information induced him to change his opinion, and to advise that the lands remain, as at present, open to all; until experience shall have developed the best policy. The agricultural lands, however, should be brought into market, that titles may become settled, and permanent improvements made. The establishment of land offices is therefore recommended.]

In my last annual communication to Congress I recommended the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occasion again to invoke your favorable consideration of the subject.

Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow-citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the

[*See Fourth page.*]

CONGRESS.

INTERESTING DEBATE

In the House of Representatives, on the first day of the Session, on the election of Speaker.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said, if it was not the wish of the House, he was not disposed to make nominations, although such had been the usual course. He would merely remark, however, that, for one, he should vote for Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, for Speaker—not merely because he had received the nomination of the Democratic caucus, but because he knew him to be a thorough and sound Democrat, and a tried and true compromise and Union man. As such he should vote for him.

Mr. CARTER, of Ohio, was very happy in concurring with the gentleman from Tennessee in the choice of a Speaker; but he should support Mr. Boyd for the reason that he was the nominee of the Democratic party.

Mr. STANLY would be glad to hear if there was any difficulty amongst their friends on the other side of the House. He feared something was the matter. He had heard that there was some trouble among them in relation to the compromise measures, and he hoped, since the matter had been started, that either the gentleman from Tennessee or the gentleman from Ohio would give the country some information in regard to it. He desired to know how far the coalitions which existed elsewhere were to be brought forward here, and sanctioned by votes of the House. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had been nominated by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Campbell.) There had been secession from the ranks of the Whigs on account of their adoption of the compromise measures, and he would be happy to hear how far those measures had been repudiated on the other side, as he understood they had been?

Mr. SAVAGE thought that if the gentleman would turn his attention to his own side of the House, he would find ample occupation for his mind.

Mr. CAMPBELL did not know whether it was proper to discuss the merits of the various gentlemen who might be presented as candidates for Speaker. It was not his design to do so. He would only say in regard to the gentleman whose name he had presented to the House, (Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania,) that he was as true a friend to the Union as there was in the Union; and he believed, too, that he was just as good a Whig as could be found. As for the merits of the compromise measures, he hoped that gentlemen who were so much opposed to agitation would not open that subject at this early stage of the session. He did not desire to see the House in a revolution such as they had witnessed at the commencement of the last Congress. Therefore, he would suggest to the gentlemen from North Carolina and Tennessee, (Messrs. Stanly and Jones,) and also to his colleague, (Mr. Carter,) that perhaps the least they should say now upon the subject the better. When the time should come, if gentlemen insisted on agitation, he and his friends would be found ready. They wished to be distinctly understood as not throwing the first brick.

Mr. BROOKS had great pleasure in informing the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jones) that the differences in the Whig party had been healed. He had the pleasure to inform the gentleman from Tenn. that this morning the Whigs of the House assembled in large numbers, and, by a decided and emphatic expression of opinion, had acquiesced in the compromise measures. Their breaches had been healed. But how was it on the other side? How was it that the compromise measures had been deserted by a large number of gentlemen from other portions of the country? If the gentleman from Tennessee had nominated the gentleman from Kentucky on the sole ground that he was in favor of the compromise measures, that nomination would certainly obtain his vote. But such was not the case; for the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Carter) had said that he should vote for him, not because he was a friend of the compromise measures, but because he was the nominee of the Democratic caucus. Thus they had a candidate presented to them on the other side to be supported upon two principles: first, because he was individually in favor of the compromise measures, and next, not because he was a friend of these measures, but because he was the nominee of the Democratic caucus. Then, since the question had been started by the gentleman from Tennessee, it was a matter of great importance to them to know how things stood, where they were. If the Democratic party was one thing in Tennessee, and another thing in Ohio, Connecticut, and New York, it was only a struggle for the spoils.

In reference to the Democratic nominee for Speaker, he had not one word to say against him. He entertained a high respect for that gentleman, and had no right to judge what was or ought to be his position. He, however, felt confident that he could receive no pleasure in accepting the nomination of a party who had refused to pass resolutions approving or endorsing the compromise measures, in the enactment of which that gentleman was so conspicuous an actor. If caucus meant any thing, it meant a coincidence of opinion, and there was no such coincidence of opinion on the other side.

Mr. MEADE was more than gratified to learn from the gentleman from New York that the Whig party had healed all its differences, and had united for the purpose of supporting the compromise measures of the last Congress—the fugitive slave bill and all. If he understood the gentleman's remarks, he had stated that the Whig party of the North were now opposed to agitation, and were perfectly willing to execute every article in the compromise measures, with no exception.

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MEADE then understood that there was no division of opinion among the Whigs of the North upon this subject. Did he understand this declaration to be made unqualifiedly?

Mr. BROOKS would only say that the Whig caucus, by an almost unanimous expression of opinion, had acquiesced in the compromise measures through a series of resolutions, and henceforward action against those resolutions would be disorganization.

Mr. MEADE said that the explanation of the gentleman from New York was fraught with many things addressed to the reflection of the South and of other portions of the Union who were in favor of all the provisions of the compromise. He understood that the Whig party of the North who were in caucus represented probably about one-fourth part of the Whig party of that section of the country. Did he understand the gentleman to say that they would undertake to declare to the Union that they truly reflected the opinion of a large body of the Whig party at the North and that that party was now prepared to cease agitation upon the slavery question, and carry out faithfully the provision in relation to fugitive slaves? Did he understand this pledge to be given before this Union?

Mr. BROOKS replied that the best explanation he could give would be to read the resolution adopted by the Whig caucus.

Mr. MEADE said that the resolution was passed by the Whigs of the South, united with a small fraction of the Whigs of the North.

A VOICE. Just the reverse.

Mr. BROOKS said that a large majority of the Whig caucus were from Northern States. There were not eighty Whig members in the House. The number present at the caucus was between fifty and sixty. At the Democratic caucus there were only eighty-nine members, out of the one hundred and forty-nine Democratic members of the House. But he would read the resolution passed by the Whig caucus. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as "the adjustment measures" as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

Mr. MEADE. What were the yeas and nays on that resolution?

Mr. BROOKS. There were but four or five opponents to the resolution.

Mr. FOWLER stated that he moved to lay the resolution on the table. He was a Whig, always had been one, and probably should always remain one. He stated, in connexion with the motion which he had made, that he would not be bound by those resolutions. His judgment was that there were about forty members present at the caucus, but he did not count them.—He would further state that in voting to lay the resolution on the table, he should judge that about one-third present voted for that motion. He felt it his duty to state the facts as they were. He would not be bound by resolutions beforehand, but intended to act upon his own responsibility in that House.

Mr. MEADE said that it appeared, then, that there were but forty members in attendance in the Whig caucus. It was fair to presume that twenty were from the South, and that every Southern Whig voted for the resolution. Take one-third of the members who voted against the resolution from the forty who were present, and there would remain but twenty-seven. Take the twenty Southern Whigs from the twenty-seven thus left, and that would leave but seven Northern Whigs to assist the Southern members. Now, it was a very significant commentary upon the action of the Whig party this morning, that one Whig of the North had nominated for Speaker another Whig of the North, for whose Whiggery the gentleman would vouch, and all the colleagues of the gentleman nominated would vouch, when the nominee was known to be in favor of agitation, and of repealing the only feature, as he deemed it, in the compromise measures, which was beneficial to his constituents and to the constituents of Southern gentlemen.

He knew the purpose for which this motion was made, and he would expose it. It was made for political capital at the South, pending the Presidential election—for Southern votes. The people of the South understood the Whigs of the North, though he knew of some glorious exceptions from the general rule that controlled the latter. They of the South knew that while a great majority of the Whig party at the North was unsound on the compromise, a large body of the Democratic party in the same section were faithful to it, and especially those who stood so prominently before the country as Mr. Marcy, Mr. Cass, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Douglas, and others whom it was not necessary to enumerate. He knew that if justice was to be done the South, it must be expected, and would come from that quarter, assisted by a few conservative Whigs who were battling gloriously in favor of the Constitution, of the Union, and of the rights of his constituents. He foresaw the destiny to which the Whigs of the South would come. As true and loyal men to their constituents and to the Union, it would be their interest to unite with the Democrats of the North and South, for the purpose of perpetuating those blessings which they valued so highly.

Mr. M. then explained that when the resolutions in favor of the compromise were offered before the Democratic caucus they were laid on the table, as being proper subjects for the action of the party in convention. When such a convention should hereafter assemble, the opinions by which Northern and Southern Democrats were united would be proclaimed to the world.

Mr. M. also referred to those persons calling themselves Democrats who were opposed to the Compromise, and who were in favor of agitation. He repudiated all such, and declared them to be no part nor parcel of the Democratic party of this Union.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that the soldier who in the hour of battle deserted his standard was sure in the hour of victory to be the noisiest in proclaiming his exploits. This was not only true as applied to the soldier, but was equally true when applied to the politician. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) was the champion, the leader in all the measures passed by the last Congress called the compromise measures; but, if his memory served him right, (and he thought he was not mistaken,) when the time came when Northern men were to be tried, and the issue was to be made upon these measures, that gentleman deserted his post, and was not to be found.

Mr. BROOKS said that he voted on that question in the same way as did Gen. Cass, Mr. Douglas, and other members of the Democratic party.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Does the gentleman deny that he was not here when the vote was taken, and that he left the House?

Mr. BROOKS. I answer the gentleman that he will find my vote recorded ten times on that question.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that the gentleman left the House before the final question came up, and thus he did not vote for or against the measure.

Mr. BROOKS admitted the fact, and would only say, for reasons he had given elsewhere, that he deeply regretted, as a most unfortunate act of his life, that he did not vote on the occasion referred to.

Mr. RICHARDSON had no doubt that a deserter in battle, after the victory, was sorry that he was not present to help in the combat. As for himself, he had no interest in the abolition party. He expected to fight them to the last moment of his existence. The gentleman from New York, however, having fought on both sides, understood their tactics better than he did.

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, desired to say a few words in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Meade,) and the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson.) The gentleman from Virginia, in the course of his remarks, had stated to the House that it was the destiny of the Southern Whigs to affiliate with the Democracy of the North and of the South. When he left his home in the South to attend the meeting of the House, he did feel that it was to be his destiny to affiliate with the Democracy of the North. He could not affiliate with the Democracy of the South, for in his opinion they were as wrong on the question of slavery as the Northern Whigs. They were seeking to tear up the foundations of the Government, while the Abolitionists at the North were striving to create an excitement which would produce the same result. He could not affiliate with the Disunionists and Secessionists at the South, nor the Abolitionists at the North, Whig or Democratic. He came here to affiliate with Northern Democrats; for he had observed, in the course of his political experience, more sound men on this question in the Democratic party than were to be found among the Whigs. He was willing to take these men by the hand, regarding them as brethren who would stand by the Constitution. He would not enumerate instances; but it was his expectation to act with these men. He had expected to vote for the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Boyd,) believing that the Democratic party, after their professions on this subject, would endorse the compromise; for he had been told that this party were sound on this question.

Mr. POLK wished to state a fact to the House which had not been mentioned before: That he had introduced this measure in the Democratic caucus. There was not one word uttered in the caucus in contradiction to the principles embraced in it.—The chief objection urged was as to the question of time, as it was not a full caucus; and the objection was also raised that it would not be proper for a portion of the party to take action on a great national question like this.

Mr. STANLY inquired how many members were present at the caucus?

Mr. POLK replied that there were eighty-nine members present, and he would repeat that, of that number, not one member uttered a sentiment in contradiction of the principles embraced in it. They had a right to ask for time, when they could have a full expression of the opinion of the Democratic party upon the subject.

Mr. STANLY inquired if he was to understand that all in attendance at the caucus endorsed the compromise measures?

Mr. POLK replied that there was no sentiment expressed against the resolutions.

Mr. CABELL said that although there was no sentiment uttered against the resolution, yet it was voted down by being laid on the table. He had come here believing that there was truth in what he had heard. He had intended to break off all party associations, and stand by those who had stood by his section of the country. But when he learnt, to his surprise, that this resolution had been laid on the table in the Democratic caucus, and that the Whig party had placed themselves on his platform, he found that they stood where the great Union party of the South stood.

The gentleman from Virginia had arrived at the conclusion that the action of the Whig party was consummated by the Southern Whigs, with the co-operation of a few Northern Whigs. There were but twelve or fourteen Southern men in the caucus, and the majority of the caucus was formed of Northern Whigs.

Mr. MEADE reminded the gentleman that one-third of the caucus refused to vote for the resolution.

Mr. CABELL replied that he was present at the caucus, and had no hesitation in saying that there were but five or six present who voted against the resolution.—Certain it was that the Whig meeting was called by public advertisement, and all men calling themselves Whigs were requested to be present; and thus an opportunity was afforded to them to vote for or against the resolution.

Mr. MEADE asked the gentleman to state to the House whether he believed that the sentiments expressed in that resolution, and which were voted for by Northern members, reflected the opinion of the Whig party of the North?

Mr. CABELL replied that it reflected the sentiments of the Whig Representatives from the North; he could not tell whether it reflected the sentiments of the Northern people. Since he has arrived in this city he had conversed with members, and found that the Democratic party of the great State of New York had returned but one member who voted to endorse these compromise measures.

Mr. DEAN said that, as one of the members elected from the State of New York, he would say that the Democratic Convention of that State last year, the Democratic Convention of this year, and the Democratic Convention of the district which he represented, had endorsed in full the sentiments of the compromise measures, as a final adjustment of this question for the whole country, and they would abide by them. He, however, had voted in caucus to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CABELL did not know what was the Democratic party in the gentleman's district. Who were the members in that House that represented the Democratic party of that State? What was the honorable gentleman who sat before him? The great head and front of that party. Who was the head of Freesoilism? These gentleman had voted for the Mayor of Syracuse. And yet the gentleman told them that the great Democratic party of the State of New York endorsed the compromise measures. Did his colleagues respond to these measures? He also referred to the State of Ohio, and said that the gentleman from Virginia charged the Whigs of the South as acting in concert with the Abolitionists of the North, and denounced them for it. He would ask that gentleman where he found himself? The members of the gentleman's party met in caucus, and, to secure advantages in the organization of the House, laid aside all these sectional differences—acting in concert with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Rantoul,) the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Cleveland,) and the gentleman from New York, whose opinions on this subject were well known. The resolution endorsing the compromise measures was laid on the table, because it was not the proper time to consider it. It was not politic, and therefore they did not pass it. These Southern gentlemen were doing the very thing which he refused to do at the last Congress. He then cut himself loose from party. But now, because a gentleman was nominated by the party, they were going to vote for him! They did not make a platform themselves, although in past years they denounced the Whigs for failing to do this very thing.

Mr. CABELL said that it was true that in both the Whig and Democratic caucusses there were men of this description; but the members of the Whig caucus did not choose to compromise themselves in order to gain their votes. He was glad to know that these men were no longer Whigs, they could go and act as the gentleman from Ohio had done. For himself, he had only to say that, whatever might be the position of the Whig party, his position would be to stand upon the constitution of the country, and to act with the constitutional party of the Union. If the Whigs should act with him he would act with them, and so in relation to the Democrats.

Mr. Giddings, who said he "spoke neither as a Whig nor Democrat, but as a Free Democrat," here moved that the House proceed with the election; and the debate ceased.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The resolution offered by Col. Polk of Tennessee, in Democratic caucus was:

Resolved, by the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, that the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed in good faith.

The amendment offered to this by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, was:

Resolved, that the democratic party regard the series of measures passed at the thirty-first Congress, commonly called the compromise measures, as a settlement of the questions involved therein, and will abide by it as a permanent adjustment of the sectional controversy, and demand that the propositions contained in said measures should be strictly maintained and honestly executed.

Resolved, That any action of Congress, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, without the petition and consent of the owners thereof, or any act abolishing slavery in places within the slaveholding States purchased by the United States for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, navy yards, and other like purposes; or any act suppressing the slave trade between slave holding States; or any refusal to admit as a State any territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves: and all agitation which has for its purpose any of the above named objects, will be in violation of the provisions of the said measures of adjustment, and must be regarded as opposed to the principles of the democratic party, destructive of the peace and endangering the existence of the Union.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., offered the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. Johnson:

Resolved, That it is the appropriate function of the National Convention of the democratic party to establish the platform of its principles, and that we look to the representatives of the people in that body with entire confidence in their disposition and ability to adopt such views as will meet the sanction of the people in all sections of the country.

All these resolutions were consigned to the table, but we are promised that there shall be a resurrection in the Baltimore Convention.

Democratic National Convention.—The Georgia Legislature has rejected, by a vote of 92 to 26, a proposition to call on the People to unite in sending Delegates to the Democratic Presidential Convention to be held next year.

Hyde County.—On a visit to Hyde last week, we had an opportunity to gather some interesting facts in relation to the farming operations in that county. The crops, both of corn and wheat, were excellent—better perhaps than ever before raised in the county. It is estimated by those fully competent to form an accurate opinion that 100,000 barrels (500,000 bushels) of corn will be shipped from the county, the growth of this year. This at $2 50 a barrel amounts to the snug little sum of a quarter of a million of dollars. One farm alone (Judge Donnell's) produced this year 7,000 barrels—35,000 bushels. $35,000 were paid last week for land in Hyde, at the price of $50 per acre. David Carter purchased 300 acres of Caleb Spencer on North Lake (a part uncleared) for which he paid $15,000. And Mr. Wynne sold his plantation of 400 acres at Mattamuskeet to Robt. Jennett and B. Ensley for $20,000. The purchasers are citizens of Hyde, and practical farmers, who bought these lands not for speculation, but to cultivate them. Three good crops from them, they say, will pay back all they gave for them. The land which Mr. Carter paid $50 per acre for, was bought a few years ago by Mr. Spencer for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Washington Whig.

Dr. Wm. A. Graham left Rutherfordton, (N. C.,) as we understand from the Mountain Banner, on the 20th ult., for Washington City, to exhibit his model Fire Annihilator and to urge his claims for a patent.

COMMUNICATION.

WHIG MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.

In accordance with a previous call, a large number of the Whigs of Cumberland assembled in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday Afternoon, the 2d inst.

On motion of Wm. J. Anderson, Esq. Joel Williams, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas J. Robinson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting,

On motion of E. J. Hale, a committee of five, consisting of E. J. Hale, Col. Jno. Winslow, Wm. H. Haigh, Christopher Monroe, and Wm. J. Anderson, was appointed by the Chairman, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported through E. J. Hale, Esq. the following:

WHEREAS: In the opinion of the Whigs of Cumberland, a strict adherance to the Compromise passed at the last session of Congress is essential to the preservation of the Union of the States—a Union dear to every lover of liberty and good government. And whereas, in the selection of an Executive to preside over this Republic it is of vital importance that a statesman should be chosen whose principles are known to be conservative, and who will fearlessly administer the laws and faithfully stand by the Constitution. And whereas, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States has observed with fidelity the sacred trust reposed in him, and has during a period of unusual national excitement administered the Government with great fidelity.

1. Be it therefore resolved, That the administration of Millard Fillmore meets the cordial support of every friend of the Union, and that the Whigs of Cumberland cherish the hope that he may receive the nomination of the National Convention for the next Presidency.

2. That the Whigs of Cumberland hail with unaffected pleasure the indications of popular feeling in favor of WM. A. GRAHAM—an honest statesman—a man of integrity and the favorite son of North Carolina—and that they will heartily rejoice should he be selected as the Candidate of the Whig party for the Vice Presidency.

3. Resolved, That the Whigs of Cumberland expressing no preference for any particular individual as a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, feel prepared to support the nomination of any good Whig who may be selected by the Whig Convention.

4. Resolved, That this meeting respectfully recommend that the State Convention be held in the City of Raleigh, the Capitol of the State, in preference to all other places spoken of.

5. Resolved, That this meeting appoint 50 delegates to attend said Convention.

Excellent speeches were delivered during the meeting, by Col. J. Winslow, Angus R. Kelly, of Moore, and Col. J. J. McDugald, of Bladen.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Ch'n.
THOS. J. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE OBSERVER.

The N. C. Conference met in Salisbury, on the 25th of November, and adjourned after a peaceful and laborious session, on the 2d of December. Bishop Andrews presided.

Ten were admitted with the travelling connection; two located; eight were ordained preachers, and six elders.

Over four thousand dollars were raised for the Missionary cause.

The next Conference will be held at Louisburg.

The following are the appointments of the preachers for the following year:

Raleigh District.—H. G. Leigh, P. E.
Raleigh Station—Peter Doub, B. T. Blake.
Raleigh City Mission—D. Culbreth.
Raleigh Circuit—J. W. Floyd.
Hillsborough—To be supplied.
Hillsborough Circuit—Wm. H. Barnes, A. Johnson.
Henderson—T. B. Recks.
Granville—J. P. Moore.
Tar River—N. F. Reid, P. H. Joyner, sup.
Person—J. T. Wyche.
Tar River Mission—N. A. Hooker.
Chapel Hill—S. M. Frost.
Clarksville—Wm. A. Brame.
Principal of South Lowell Academy—J. A. Deems.

Greensborough District.—Wm. Barringer, P. E.
Greensboro'—James Jameison, S. D. Bumpas.
Guilford Churches—H. Philips.
Haw River—T. C. Moses.
Pittsborough—W. W. Albea.
Deep River—J. W. Tinner.
Montgomery—T. B. James.
Rockingham—E. E. Freeman.
Wentworth—D. W. Doub.
Randolph—P. W. Postell.
Franklin—J. D. Lumsden.
Greensboro' Female College—C. F. Deems.
Normal College—A. S. Andrews, Prof.

Danville District.—T. S. Campbell, P. E.
Pittsylvania—A. Norman, S. S. Bryant, sup.
Halifax—R. P. Bibb.
Banister—T. H. Jefferson.
Franklin—J. W. Lewis.
Henry—L. L. Hendren.
Patrick—J. Bethel.
Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied.
Caswell—Wm. M. Jordan.
Stanton—To be supplied.
Meadville—J. Good.

Newbern District.—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.
Newbern—N. H. D. Wilson.
" Andrew Chapel—T. P. Ricaud.
Smithfield—S. W. Martine, Geo. Gowen.
Snow Hill—P. J. Carraway, N. Anderson.
Trent—H. H. Gibbons.
Beaufort—A. Weaver.
Onslow—R. R. Dunkley.
Duplin—J. D. Montague.
Straits—John Jones.

Washington District.—Wm. Clop, P. E.
Washington—H. H. Hudson.
Roanoke—J. B. Martin, R. O. Burton.
Tarborough—R. J. Curson, F. H. Baring.
Plymouth—L. S. Burkhead.
Columbia—A. Gattis.
Matamuskeete—H. Gray.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—J. M. Sharp.
Bath Mission—Wm. M. Walsh.
Cape Hatteras Mission—To be supplied.
Neuse—M. Taylor, J. J. Hines.
Currituck—T. H. Guthrie.

Salisbury District.—Wm. Carter, P. E.
Salisbury—J. P. Simpson.
Rowan—G. Feriby.
Mocksville—S. Shell.
Iredell—A. C. Allen.
Taylorsville—W. W. Nesbitt.
Wilkes—To be supplied.
Jonesville—A. J. Tomline.
Surry—J. M. Gun.
Stokes—J. M. Westbrooks.
Forsyth—To be supplied.
Davidson—J. Tillett.

Wilmington District.—J. Reid, P. E.
Wilmington—Front St. Church, B. T. Heflin; Boundary St. Church, Wm. H. Bobbitt.
Fayetteville—J. H. Wheeler.
Fayetteville Circuit—C. P. Jones.
Bladen—J. T. St. Clair.
Smithville—Wm. J. Langdon.
Whiteville—J. W. Tucker.
Sampson—J. Johnson.
South River—To be supplied.
Topsail—W. S. Chafin.
Cape Fear Mission—J. L. Fisher.
Smithville Academy—J. Brent.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C.
PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Nov. 29, 1851.

Since it has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself, and from time to eternity, our much esteemed fellow-member, JOHNSON MALLETT DEBERNIERE, of McDowell, it is our melancholy duty to offer this sincere tribute of respect to his memory. Therefore be it unanimously Resolved,

1. That we, the members of the Philanthropic Society, while bowing in humble submission to the decrees of Providence, deeply deplore the loss of him, who strictly adhered to the principles and pursuits of our body.

2. That we are sincerely affected by the severe affliction and irreparable loss which the relatives and friends of the deceased have sustained; and do tender to them our heart-felt sympathy, and the consolation of our belief that he will be rewarded in a future life.

3. That as evidence of our regard for his character and memory, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer, and North Carolinian, with the request that they be published.

GEO. H. HAIGH,
WM. H. SPENCER,
WM. E. DRISDALE,
Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held by the Students of Judge Pearson's Law School, in consequence of the death of their late fellow-member, J. MALLETT DEBERNIERE:

On motion, W. S. Devane was called to the Chair, and B. A. Kittrell requested to act as Secretary.

W. L. Miller explained the object of the meeting with much warmth of feeling, and moved that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. The Chairman thereupon appointed A. M. Erwin, A. D. Hawkins, T. G. Hargrove, W. L. Miller, and W. L. Treadwell, who subsequently reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we have met to pay a tribute of respect and friendship to one whose high order of intellect promised to make him an honor to his friends, an ornament to society—whose devotion to his professional studies entitled him to our esteem, and furnished to us a bright example, and whose social virtues and peculiarly generous disposition endeared him to us by all the ties of the most sacred friendship. Therefore: Be it Resolved,

1. That the death of J. MALLETT DEBERNIERE is deeply grieved for and regretted by us.

2. That we tender to the family of the deceased on this mournful occasion our sympathy and condolence.

3. That a copy of the above proceedings be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville and Raleigh papers and to the Asheville Messenger, with the request to publish.

W. S. DEVANE, Ch'n.
B. A. KITTRELL, Sec'y.
Nov. 29, 1851.

Reply of Judge Pearson to a copy of the proceedings:

RICHMOND HILL, Nov., 1851.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN: A copy of your proceedings, upon the occasion of the death of our friend, J. M. DeBerniere, is before me. As one of his relatives, I am gratified by this manifestation of your respect for his memory. It is the more grateful to me, because I know he deserved it, and it is heart-felt on your parts.—After DeBerniere commenced studying law, his mind seemed to develope and give evidence of power of which he, as well as his friends, were before not conscious. His close application made him a fit example, which you will be the more encouraged to follow, because of his evident and rapid advance in making himself master of the science of law, and his devotion and actual love for the study.

Yours, truly,
R. M. PEARSON.
To the Students of the Law School.

Telegraphic Feat.—The New York and New Orleans telegraph line, at noon, today, sent and received messages to and from each terminus with as much ease as though it were only to and from Philadelphia or Boston. At twelve o'clock a message of thirty-four words addressed to the New Orleans Picayune, was sent from the office in this city direct, and an answer was returned in less than five minutes. The distance between New York and New Orleans, by telegraph, is over nineteen hundred miles, and we are informed the above feat has never been performed before to-day, since the establishment of telegraphs in this country.—*N. Y. Com.*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.

Serious Steam Boat Collision.—The steamer Archer, ascending, and the Die Vernon, descending, came in collision yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, five miles below the mouth of Illinois river. The Archer was cut in two, and sunk in fifteen feet water. All the persons on the lower deck were drowned. Among those lost are Jane Smyers and six children, from five to twenty years of age; Susan Dick; an Irish family, and 9 or 10 deck hands. The total number drowned, as far as known, is 30. All the books belonging to the boat were lost.

The Methodist Book Concern.—An order has been made in accordance with the late decision of Judge Nelson, directing that the proportion of the Book Concern belonging to the Methodist Church South be transferred to trustees or agents appointed by the Church South, and that the subject be referred to the Clerk of the U. S. District Court for New York, to ascertain the value of the property at the time of the decision, &c.

Methodist Book Concern.—A paragraph with this title is going the rounds of the papers, in which there are some errors which need correcting. In reference to the new Hymn Book, it is stated that it had yielded a profit of $47,000, whereas the sum was the profit of the whole business for the year. The Sunday School Advocate was said to have a circulation of 65,000; its circulation is nearly 100,000. The value of Sunday School Books during the past year, is stated to be $5,000; while the actual amount of sales were more than ten times that sum, and the $5,000 worth was the amount given to destitute schools, by the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Christian Adv.*

Methodist Protestant Church.—From the Annual Register of the Methodist Protestant Church for the year 1852, we learn that connected with this Church are 31 annual conferences; 72 stations; 868 circuits; 90 missions; 807 ministers, itinerant and local; and 65,008 members. Last year there were about 63,000 members, making an increase in the whole connection throughout the states, for the year, of 2000 members. The number of meeting houses is 841, and of parsonages 75; the total value of both being $638,620. The Ohio conference has four stations and twenty-four circuits. The Western Recorder is the authorized organ of the Church for the West. The Olive Branch, Boston, and the Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, both large papers, represent the interests of the denomination in the Eastern and Middle States.—*Western Advocate.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Ch... Prometheus have arrived at N... with 1000 passengers and $... gold dust.

The news consists of the usual ... of murders, robberies, &c., and ... success in getting gold.

Page's Improved Portable ... Circular Saw Mills.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform friends, customers, and the ... rally, that they have greatly enlarged ... cilities for manufacturing their celebrated PROVED PORTABLE PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS: can fill all orders with ... ness, and, therefore, solicit a share ... patronage.

They manufacture mills of three sizes. The "first class" mill is ... by the conjunctive action of two circles ... one from above, and the other from ... to enable it to cut timber of large ... viz: of 46 inches in diameter. ... with a 12 horse engine and boiler, ... all its parts, except smoke-stack, ... with the smoke stack, the price is $... can cut from 8,000 to 10,000 feet ... day, and with plenty of hands ... cut 15,000 feet.

The "second class" Saw mill, ... one saw, with a 12 horse power ... boiler, complete in all its parts, except ... stack, costs $1,835; with smoke-stack ... is $1,935. It can cut from 8,000 to ... per day.

The "third class" Saw mill, ... one saw, with a 10 horse power ... boiler, complete in all its parts, except ... stack, costs $1,420; with smoke-stack ... It can cut from 5,000 to 6,000 feet ...

All of these mills are calculated ... water power, while the last is to ... be worked by horse power. They are ... the very best materials, by the most ... workmen, simple in their principles, ... strength, power, and efficiency, and ... due regard to effective service and ... They can be removed from one place ... with strong teams, are easily managed, ... liable, when properly managed, to ... repair. It is saying less or them than ... serve, to affirm, that for the same power, cut more than double ... of lumber than can be cut by an ... or Gang Saw—cut it with a running ... ly and smooth.

Unless otherwise ordered, the ... Saw mills are all adjusted with ... inches diameter, 12 feet carriage. ... The second class mill can carry a ... saw up to 60 inches—54 inches being as the most desirable size. The ... can carry either a 48, 50, or 52 ... vantageously.

The cost of one of their ... and horse power, all complete, ... out the horse power, $850. It can ... horses, from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, ... from 1,800 to 2,500 feet per day.

Engines and boilers contracted for by the subscribers, are so constructed ... the slabs,—a great advantage.

Where more carriage than ... $3 per foot, extra, is charged for ... that number. If a larger saw than ... is ordered, the difference is charged ... a less saw is required, the difference ... deducted. With slight additional ... fixtures, their Saw mills can be ... make shingles and laths.

The subscribers seize this ... that no person other than themselves ... of, North Carolina, has any authority ... or indirectly, to construct their mills ... or use, in said State. They, therefore, ... the public against purchasing any ... Mill involving the same principle as ... Pages's Portable Patent Saw Mill, ... ing, they will render themselves ... sued for damages, by action of trespass ... as by injunction. They deem this ... cessary, as from certain advertisements ... mitted to them by one of their agents, ... dent that certain parties are ... ing the rights granted to the subscribers ... ters patent from the U. States ...

The undersigned have seen, with ... the statement made in North Carolina ... that McKinstry's mills had taken ... at the Maryland State Fair. So far ... being the fact, they unhesitatingly ... that gentleman NEVER exhibited a ... the Fair of the Maryland State ... Society in his life; and they have no ... opinion of his love of truth, to believe ... statement in question was made ... consent or knowledge.

Persons disposed to purchase ... the subscribers Agent, JOHN M. ... Fayetteville, North Carolina.

For terms, &c. applications by ... subscribers, *post paid*, will be promptly ... to, as well as for pamphlets ... possible kind of information ... mills, as well as various other ... by them. In the latter cases a ... should be enclosed, as the law ... quires pre-payment on all pamphlets.

Address, GEORGE PAGE & ...
North Schroeder, near ... Balt...
[46-4t]

RAISING OF CHILDREN

Experience has demonstrated to ... the giving of the Vermifuge to ... quently, will not only cause them ... enjoy better health, especially if ... worms are always discharged ... sulphate of quinine was first ... medicine, it was only used to cure ... now given, and with advantage, ... cases. To some extent this will be ... with the Vermifuge. With my ... siness, I shall be enabled, in future, ... the article in large bottles, and ... as to continue it in the usual size.

Not long since, quite a stout ... fourteen years old, was complaining ... ache, dullness, want of appetite, ... the Vermifuge had helped the ... so much, his father, as he told me ... cluded to give him the medicine ... and the day following about thirty ... were expelled.

In a family of my acquaintance, ... my Vermifuge in large sized ... taken at night for castor oil, and ... spoonful given to a negro boy ... teen years old, without the least ... fects. The next day he discharged ... twenty large worms.

The following statement is from ...

Sir: Your advice to give the ... children whenever they seem to be ... drooping, we find excellent. In ... ty cases in my family it has been ... times causing a large quantity of ... expelled, and at other times few ... have marked the fact, that when ... children were soon relieved, ... were always discharged or not, ... ing more healthy afterwards.

In my neighborhood your ... been much used—at one house I ... children sick, two with a high ... other had a dark or livid appearance ... ficult breathing, and seemed to be ... of death. To them all we gave ... and soon all began to discharge ... or two cases enormously. I learned ... soon well. I saw, by request, at ... a child two years old, very much ... deed, which was soon relieved by ... Vermifuge, and discharged a large ... worms.

The Anodyne Cough Drops have ... been given for coughs, colds, and ... sles, with a happy effect, in my family.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM H. ...
Valley, Talbot ...

To Dr. Little.

The fac-simile of the signature of ... Little will be found upon the outside ... of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the ... at his Manufacturing Depot, No. ... street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Geo...

☞ To be had also of James Cain, ... A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend ... lass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Cohen, ... ton; C. C. Barbee, Barnhyaville; P. ... Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for ...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1851.

CUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held last week, and Judge Strange delivered the Annual Address, which, we learn, was ordered to be published. Other proceedings took place, but we regret being unable to attend it, and have received no account of them.

THE CAUCUSES AT WASHINGTON.—The reader will be struck with the facts developed in the remarkable debate which we take from the proceedings of the first day of the House of Representatives.

In addition, we learn from other sources that the Locofoco Caucus of 89 was the scene of much excitement; that when a resolution to abide by the Compromise was laid on the table, by the decisive vote of 50 to 30, about ten or twelve of the parties Southern men, including Messrs. Polk and Jones of Tenn., and Bayley of Va. withdrew from the meeting.

Mr. Polk, who offered the resolution in the Locofoco meeting, is the brother of the President.

While the abolition votes were secured laying on the table the resolution of Mr. Polk, a dozen or more Southern Locofocos voted against Boyd, so that he had only a few majority, though the party majority is over 60 in the House.

The course of the parties in this matter is characteristic of both. The Whigs, with true independence, adopted their resolution to sustain the Constitution and the laws, let who would be offended. The Locos, rather than damage *the party*, would sink the Constitution and the Laws, and at the least would not avow their resolution to maintain them. It is doubtless a fact, that a large majority of the Locos are in favor of the Compromise; but they know that their only hope of recovering their "spoils," is to perpetuate the coalition with the abolitionists, which has secured the ascendancy in Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, &c. They had not patriotism enough to spurn the Northern disunionists. They blinked the question, so as to secure their alliance. The effect of this course was, that the votes of those arch abolitionists, Preston King, Cleaveland, Root, &c. were secured to Mr. Boyd, and their co-operation during the session, and for the ensuing Presidential campaign, was thus ensured.

These circumstances should open the eyes of those Locofocos at the South who imagine that their party at the North is more sound than the Whigs. It is not so. Mr. Cabell, who had been deceived by this assertion, so pertinaciously made, discovered that it is not so, and he acted accordingly.

The National Intelligencer publishes an official account of the Whig Caucuses. It states that between 50 and 60 were present, (out of 70 to 80 Whigs in the House.) It was unanimously agreed, that, as the Whigs were in so decided a minority, no nomination of a candidate for Speaker should be made, but that members would vote as they thought proper.

When the resolution was offered, (for which see debate in the House,) Mr. Stevens of Penn. (free-soiler,) opposed it.—Mr. Fowler of Mass. (ditto,) moved to lay it on the table. This motion, after some time, was lost "by a decided majority." Messrs. Stevens and Fowler, and one or two others not known to the officers of the meeting, then withdrew, and the resolution was adopted with but two or three dissenting voices.

Mr. Outlaw of this State presided over the Whig meeting.

The N. Y. Evening Post, the ablest paper in the country of the Locofoco-abolition party, bears the following testimony to the true position of parties:—

"The Whig members of the House have held caucus, and the resolutions which the Democratic caucus rejected have been adopted. *As the Compromise measures are measures of the Administration and its friends, and form a part of the Administration policy, they were of course adopted.* That they were not adopted without opposition and dissent. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and several others who favor the Freesoil doctrine, withdrew from the caucus, and, we presume, will not hold themselves bound by its proceedings.

"In both caucuses the result is precisely what we could have desired. The responsibility of the Compromise is virtually disowned by the Democrats, and distinctly owned by the Whigs, whose proper office it is."

PLANK ROAD TRAVEL.—A gentleman from the upcountry loaded a wagon last week for this place, and after it had been nine days on the road, he followed and overtook it. Inquiring of the wagoner, he found that he had, with great labor and worry to the horses, made from 12 to 16 miles a day through the deep muddy roads, until he came to the Plank Road, on which he had that morning travelled 18 miles before stopping for dinner, a little after Monday.

The Wilmington Journal affects to ridicule the idea that it is afraid of the success of the Whigs at the next Presidential election. We shall see. The course of the President and his Administration is giving them a popularity and a power which will astonish some people before another year shall have passed away. We think the annual manifests either fear or shame by the concealment of the doings of its party in Congress at Washington—Fear of the Whigs, or shame at the conduct of the Locos.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Our exchange papers abound with deserved commendation of this excellent document. And we think no Annual Message ever was so little complained of by the party in opposition. As the Richmond Times justly remarks, "To all that Mr. Fillmore says in reference to the Fugitive law and the Compromise as a whole, patriots of all parties must cordially respond, and there can be few, we think, who will not praise him in their hearts at least, for the sound wisdom, clear integrity, and ingenuous firmness, that mark the whole of this message."

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—Among the thousand stories which are born, live their day, and die, at Washington, there are some which come to us from quarters which seem to be reliable. Among these, is one, that on the protective policy many of the Locofoco members of Congress are inclined to take a step backward from the free trade principles of Mr. Walker.

Another, that the Union Locos from the South being very sore at the rejection of Mr. Polk's resolution in the Caucus, were talking freely of new organizations and combinations, which may result in the breaking up of the Locofoco party during the session, and the formation of a Union party on its ruins.

A strong Union feeling is said to be expressed at Washington, by nearly all but the South Carolinians, and even they are generally in their seats, though they had declared that they would never appear at the Capitol again.

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE LIGHT.—A systematic effort seems to be made, even by Southern Locofoco papers, to keep the people from seeing the proceedings of the two Caucuses at Washington. The Washington Union gives the merest skeleton of the important debate on the subject in the House, and the Wilmington Journal condescends to give its readers the following account of it:—

"A very long discussion and squabble arose between the members of the Whig and Democratic parties, in regard to the compromise measures. After some time had been consumed in this way, the House went into election of officers."

Well may we call the readers of the Journal "benighted."

SOUTHERN FEELING.—Instead of giving the Whigs in Congress credit for the noble stand taken by them in the Congressional Caucus, by which they kicked the abolitionists out of the party, the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot slanders them by saying,—

"Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, a notorious Abolition Whig of Pennsylvania, was nominated as the Whig candidate for Speaker in opposition to Mr. Boyd."

This is so far from being true, that Mr. Campbell of Ohio, the abolitionist who nominated Stevens, expressly declared that that nomination had no connection with the Whig caucus, in which he took no part. The Whig party had no candidate, but members voted for Stanly, Chandler, or others, as they pleased.

ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH.—The steamer Humboldt, with the Hungarian exile on board, arrived at New York on Thursday last.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.—An expedition has actually sailed from San Francisco, with 3 or 400 men, for the purpose of taking possession of the Sandwich Islands, either by suasion or force.

LONG DOCUMENTS.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday and Thursday last contained 52 columns, in small type, of the President's Message, and Reports, &c. from the various Departments of the government. We have not been able to read them all, as yet.

We learn from the New York Express, that the N. Y. Sun "is calling the Administration all sorts of hard names for refusing to plunge the country into a foreign war." The Sun is the organ of the Fillibusters; and has for years done all it could to promote wars for conquest. The Administration deserves the blessings of mankind for resisting all attempts of the kind. But for its firmness and energy we could scarcely have avoided wars with Spain and Mexico, if not with "the rest of mankind."

The Virginia Election, for Governor, Lieut. Gov., Attorney General, and State Legislature, took place yesterday. The Whigs seem to have been very confident, but of course they are defeated.

HOGS.—A drove of Tennessee hogs passed through Salisbury on Wednesday last, for which $8 net was asked. None bought, large engagements having been made for others to arrive at $7.

The Rutherfordton Banner says that droves are passing there every day. $6 gross asked.

The Asheville Messenger says large numbers are passing that place. $5 50 and $6 asked. Corn selling on the road at 62 to 75.

Pork is selling in this town at 7 to 7½.

AGRICULTURAL PAPER.—Dr. John F. Tompkins, of Beaufort county, N. C., proposes to publish a paper devoted to the farming interests of the State. There is no paper of the kind published in the State.

Rev. Dr. Thornwell has been elected President of the South Carolina College, to succeed Col. Preston, whose bad health has compelled him to resign.

"T," in our next.

THE MORGANTON TRAGEDY.

The following postscript to a business letter to the Editors, is from one of the first legal minds of the State, though in private life:—

"I feel very much mortified, as a citizen of N. Carolina, that any one should have attempted a defence of the Jury which acquitted Mr. Avery, or of the doctrines of the Counsel who defended him, as they are stated in the "Mountain Banner," and republished in the "Standard."

These doctrines are at variance with every admitted principle of the law, as it has at all times been administered in this State. The very first sentence of the defence is an admission that *the law of the land* was against the prisoner: and was a bold and unpardonable attempt to withdraw the law from the sphere assigned for its administration, in all times past:—an attempt which will never be made where juries are expected to do their duty; and is employed only where there is a hope that they may be found weak enough to betray the law, when the Judge is too intelligent, firm, and honest, to do so.

The law-abiding character of the people of the State never had been acquired under such administration of its rules; and a few flagrant cases, like the homicide of Flemming, would utterly destroy what it has taken half a century to build up.

The whole argument of the counsel might be considered an apology for duelling, if duel there had been. But, as duel there was none, the argument is an apology for assassinating one who has inflicted on us a grievous injury, at any length of time thereafter. The appeal to the jury, that "in criminal cases they were the judge of both the law and facts," has a recent parallel in a case of great interest to the Union, and especially to the Southern portion of it—the trial of the violators of the fugitive slave law—where the counsel for the defence boldly assumed that doctrine, with a view that they might appeal from constitutional law to the known and unenlightened and inveterate prejudices of the people. The public have seen how patriotically and nobly this attempt was met and repelled, and how this artifice of great violators of the law was disposed of, and they have thanked the eminent Judge for his fearless discharge of his public duty. It is worthy of imitation everywhere, and by every conservative man, whether judge or juror. Such doctrine is an appeal to a higher law than the law of the land; and this appeal was made in words by the counsel of Avery, "when God pardons, man dare not punish."

I can and do most sincerely sympathise with Mr. Avery, and can imagine the intensity of his lacerated feelings; but every man feels, that, in his case, the law has been grossly violated; and that the example of his impunity, through a jury and under the favor of such doctrines as were advanced for his defence, is a terrible blow on our institutions, which will stimulate the fierce passion of revenge to glut its appetite *whenever* and *wherever*—without regard to time or place—the *first* opportunity may occur.

If such examples should be followed on great constitutional questions elsewhere, we have our mouths shut. The fact is, this Government cannot exist, if juries are taught that it is right to rebel against the law as expounded by the judges, and set up any rule for themselves, whether of reason, caprice or feeling. Safety of life, of property, and of honor, must and will have nothing but a name.

No one, who is out of the atmosphere of the jury and counsel, and within the atmosphere of the *law*, can read the account in the "Banner" without feeling that henceforth North Carolina stands a step lower as a law abiding State than she did on the morning of the 15th of November last.

As a portion of the press have volunteered, in very bad taste, to corrupt our law and its administration, I think it time the residue of it should be roused to give the public morals a proper tone, and yours, allow me to say, will not be pardoned for being a laggard. The publication in the Banner and Standard leaves you no option.

[The esteemed writer evidently had not seen the Observer of the 27th ult. in which we protested against the course which things had taken on the trial.]—*Observer.*

Mr. Clay is indisposed at Washington.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The arrival of the Humboldt, with Kossuth on board, produced great excitement at New York on Friday last. He was to make his grand entry into the city on Saturday.

The notorious Lola Montez also arrived in the Humboldt.

The King of Hanover, late Duke of Cumberland, died at Hanover on the 18th ultimo. By his death the English Government saves £21,000 per year, that sum having been annually paid him.

Cotton was active, and prices had advanced ¼d. since the sailing of the Asia. Flour had advanced 6d. per barrel; and wheat a shilling a quarter. Money was easy. Stocks advancing.

The London papers publish fresh details of the extraordinary gold mines of Australia, where the abundance of the ore is said to exceed any thing yet heard of in California.

The news from France is of a most exciting character. The stormiest debate ever known even in French Parliamentary annals had taken place in the Legislative Assembly upon a proposition for appointing an armed force to protect the Assembly. The project, if carried, would have had the effect of exciting civil war. The measure was, however, rejected by a majority of 108 votes, and thus Louis Napoleon and his Ministry completely triumphed. The National Assembly has so lost ground by its intrigues against the President that his position is now pronounced by his bitterest foes to be stronger than ever before.

Marshal Soult was dangerously ill, and his decease was hourly expected.

The America with two days later dates has arrived. No news. Cotton as above.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Among the matters before the Legislature are, a bill to give the people the election of Electors of President and Vice President;—a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State;—a bill to prohibit the introduction into South Carolina of slaves from any State lying North, North-east, or North-west of S. C.;—a bill to sell free persons of color for debt;—a bill to provide for the assembling of the Convention called by the act of 1850;—a bill to prevent the use of the courts for the collection of debts due to citizens of States in which the action of the fugitive law has been obstructed.

The bill relating to the Convention passed its 2d reading in the Senate, 32 to 9—Messrs. Dudley and Gause, Senators from Marlborough and Marion, being of the Minority. The bill fixes the 4th Monday in April next for the meeting of the Convention.

The bill to give the people the right to vote for Electors has been lost, 66 to 48.

The bill to refuse the use of the courts to recover debts has been discussed and rejected, 82 to 29.

POST OFFICES.—A new office in Union county, called Oak Grove, Samuel W. Rodgers, P. M. Another in Wilkes, called Elk Spur, James Roberts, P. M.

DISCONTINUED OFFICES.—Cooper's Gap, Rutherford; Jackson Hill, Davidson; Colly Swamp, Bladen; Caintuck, New Hanover; Pinckney, Rutherford.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was called to order, on Monday the 1st inst., at 12 o'clock, by the Hon. Wm. R. King, its President. 43 Senators were present, including seven new Senators, Messrs. Fish, Wade, James, Geyer, Sumner, and Mallory. The credentials of all these were presented by their colleagues, except in the case of Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, who selected Mr. Cass, instead of his colleague, to present his credentials. The seat of Mr. Mallory of Florida was contested by Mr. Yulee, but the former was qualified, after debate, in which Messrs. Clay, Berrien, Foote, and others participated; and the subject referred to a select committee.

A number of notices of bills, among which,

Mr. Gwin of California gave notice of eleven bills relating to that State.

Mr. Walker, one to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie.

Mr. Foote, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution to appoint a joint committee of the two Houses, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Gov. Kossuth, on his arrival in the United States. He stated that he offered it after a conference with the Secretary of State, with the full approval of the President.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Foote gave notice of a resolution requesting the President of the U. S. to appeal to the magnanimity of the Queen of England in favor of Smith O'Brien and Thomas T. Meagher, now in confinement in England for treason. [We regret to see this. As well might the Queen of England appeal to the President's magnanimity to discharge the Christiana rioters, now on trial at Philadelphia for treason. Let us mind our own business.]

Mr. Foote also gave notice of a resolution declaring the Compromise measures a definitive and final settlement of the slavery question, and as such, that said measures should be acquiesced in by all good citizens.

The Message was received and read, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, the Senate engaged in a long debate on Mr. Foote's resolution relative to the reception of Kossuth. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Dawson and Underwood, and supported by Messrs. Foote and Cass. The opposition was on the ground that it would be better to attend to the legitimate objects of legislation than to waste time in a useless discussion like this; and whilst all sympathised with the efforts of the Hungarians for liberty, and had done enough to show that sympathy, it was doubtful whether it was proper for the Senate to take this step. Mr. Foote eulogised Kossuth as the most illustrious man of the present generation.

On Thursday, Mr. Badger appeared in his seat.

Mr. Foote withdrew his resolution relative to Kossuth, in consequence of the opposition to it, and of the long debate to which it would lead.

Adjourned to Monday.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES was called to order by the Hon. Richard M. Young, Clerk of the last House. 218 Representatives (out of 231,) and 4 Delegates from Territories answered to their names. All the North Carolina members were present.

Before the election of Speaker took place, the interesting debate occurred which will be found in the preceding page.

The vote for Speaker was as follows:—

Linn Boyd, of Kentucky,	118
Edward Stanly, of N. Carolina,	21
Jos. R. Chandler, of Penn.,	20
Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn.,	16
Thomas H. Bayly, of Va.,	8
John L. Taylor, of Ohio,	6
Alexander Evans, of Md.,	4
Thos. S. Bocock, of Va.,	4
Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn.,	3
Junius Hillyer, of Geo.,	2
J. W. Howe, of Pa.,	1
Willis A. Gorman, of Indiana,	1
Richard I. Bowie, of Md.,	1
David Outlaw, of N. C.,	1
E. Carrington Cabell, of Fla.,	1
Wm. S. Ashe, of N. C.,	1
John Allison, of Pa.,	1
Jas. Meacham, of Vermont,	1
Preston King, of N. Y.,	1
Geo. W. Jones, of Tenn.,	1

The Speaker elect was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Disney and Stanly, when he addressed the House nearly as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: For the kindness and confidence shown me by your selecting me as presiding officer of this body, I beg you to accept my grateful thanks. Properly appreciating, I trust, the responsibility imposed, as well as the high honor conferred by it, I accept this station with a most earnest desire and a fixed determination to administer its functions, so far as I may be able, to the promotion of the end that our deliberations may be pleasant to ourselves, and agreeable and profitable to our common country.

Mr. Giddings being the senior member of the House, then administered the oath of office to the Speaker.

The members of the House then took the oath of office by States, beginning with the State of Maine.

For Clerk, J. W. Forney received 129 votes, Jas. C. Walker 72, and 7 scattering.

The other officers were then chosen by resolution.

In the House, on Tuesday, nothing material, except the reading of the Message, of which 15,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, the House did little besides drawing lots for seats, and authorizing the Speaker to appoint the Standing Committees.

Adjourned till Saturday.

The Steamer Prometheus was fired at at Nicaragua by a British man of war, in consequence of her attempting to depart without paying port charges.

The Republic states that the President has demanded an explanation from the British Minister, and has ordered a naval force to Greytown to protect American commerce.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The approaching inclement season is likely to bear heavily upon the poor, and persons of small means; and as that class of persons have sustained a heavy loss in the decease of Rev. J. B. Buxton, much distress must take place, and calls for action on the part of our citizens to provide against it. I am confident that our generous and charitable citizens will provide ample means if a proper and judicious medium of distribution could be effected. To effect that object, I propose that a meeting of our citizens be held at the Fayetteville Hall, on Saturday evening next. C.

A whig meeting was held at Smithville, on Monday evening last, and resolutions passed nominating Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. No recommendation, we understand, was made for Governor.—*Wil. Journal.*

Another Three Cent Case.—The Circuit Court of Washington county (Md.) decided, a few days ago, that no one has a right to pass round a toll-gate, with a view to evade the payment of the toll; and that nothing but *absolute business* can be plead in justification for such a violation. C. Hildebrand, the defendant in the case, was fined $2 and costs by a magistrate, for going round the toll-gate to avoid paying three cents toll, and the Circuit Court sustained his decision.

Look out, ye who evade Plank Road Tolls.

The Columbia *South Carolinian and Telegraph* cautions the public against a counterfeit which has made its appearance. It is a well executed $100 bill on the *Merchants' Bank of Cheraw*, and resembles the bills of that bank. It issues, however, no bills over the denomination of $20's. One of the counterfeits was offered to a merchant in Columbia last week.

MARRIED,

In Onslow county, on the 20th ult., Dr. E. W. WARD, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of J. F. Spicer, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday the 6th inst., Mr. BRAZWELL CARVER, aged about 25 years.

In this town, on the 17th ult., Miss ELIZABETH ANNABELLA, youngest daughter of Edward and Mary Evelyn, aged 11 years.

In this county, on the 28th ult., Mr. D. W. MASSEY, aged about 68.

In Sampson county, on the 27th ultimo, Dr. GEORGE W. STITH, for many years a resident of that county.

On the 30th ult., Mr. DUGALD McCALL, aged about 35 years. The deceased died from burns received whilst carrying a hand-torch on the night of the 23d ult., on his way home from a neighbor's house. He was an industrious citizen, and leaves a wife and two small children to mourn their irreparable loss.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Gen. McRae in tow, with goods for H L Myrover, C Banks, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, W J McConnel, N Gibson, Wilson & Fuller, Murchison, Reid & Co, D Murphy, Bitting & Francis, R L Steel, S D Bumpass, E A Vogler, Lawrence & Troy, Blum & Smith, D McNeill & Co, Rev C P Jones, T & B G Worth, C Lutterloh, R D McNeill, J T O Wilbar, J A Craven, Gov Iredell, H A London, Wall & McDonald, G W Carver, H C McLean, J H Brooks, W A Lash, Bowman & Donnel, J A McLean, Rankin, McLean & Hanna, Mrs C A Brown, Hauser & Wilson, T J Patrick, J R & J Sloan, J D Williams, M A Baker, D & W McLaurin, W S Van Eaton, Carr & Watson, Steel & Shortridge, R Henderson, Rowan Factory, J J Leach, H Branson & Son, W L Pomeroy, Dr F J Kron, J Utley, Williams, Haywood & Co, J Stafford, W Draughon, Jenkins & Roberts, J A Weirman.

Dec. 6.—Steamer Evergreen, with Lighters Lady of the Lake and Averasborough in tow, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, J H & J Martine, McDonald & Whaley, J J Gilchrist, D Clark, Hall & Sackett, J & T Waddill, Beaver Creek Co, S J Hinsdale, P F Pescud, B Julian, H A London & Co, G W Leary, W F Moore, Dr B Robinson, F D Breece, Union Co, Fayetteville Mills, R Mitchell, H Branson & Son, E J Hale & Son, J H Hawley, A A McKethan, A Carter, J T O Wilbar, T C Pfohl, D McNeill & Co, Hon J D Toomer.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 29—Brigs A Blanchard from Matanzas, Buena Vista from New York. Dec 3—Brigs H Curtis from Boston, Bowditch from Rum Key, Waitstill and Orion from New York; Schrs A J DeRosset and Harriet Hallock from New York, H P Russell from Baltimore, H Dunster from Portland. 4—Schr Bowditch from Rum Key.

PLANTS, TREES & SHRUBS.

I HAVE just received a large lot of choice PLANTS and TREES, among which are many varieties recently introduced from China, Mexico, Chili, &c.

My stock is now sufficient, both as to quantity and quality, to justify me in asking orders for almost any thing in my line.

Plants and Trees can be sent any distance, packed in boxes, with perfect safety any time during winter.

C. LUTTERLOH,
Rowan street, Fayetteville.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

P. S. Flower Pots always kept for sale.

Raleigh Register and Wilmington Commercial copy three times and send ac'ts to this Office.

SALT AND LIME.

300 LARGE bleached sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
500 bushels coarse Rock Alum Salt,
50 casks fresh unslaked LIME,
Just received and for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay st.
Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1851. 46-4t

WANTED,

FOR which cash will be paid, FIVE young strong MULES; one good strong four-horse WAGON.

J. WADDILL, Jr.
J. E. BRYAN.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46-3t

1200 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying in Richmond county, on the Big Juniper Creek, about four miles East of Laurel Hill, and five miles West of Floral College; and containing probably 1200 Acres. This Land is well watered, beautifully timbered, and admirably adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, and Rice,—which, added to its vicinity to Floral College, and other numerous facilities for education, together with the intelligence, morality, and sociability of the surrounding community, renders it one of the most desirable situations in the State. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine *soon*, as in all probability the subscriber will retire from the neighborhood at an early day, and the opportunity may be lost.

J. G. BLUE.
Dec. 3, 1851. 46-2w

WHEELER'S Historical Sketches of North Carolina, $2.
Wiley's North Carolina Reader, $1.
Just received from Philadelphia, by
Dec. 3. E. J. HALE & SON.

WANTED.—A good BLACKSMITH. Apply to J. W. RODGERS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Fayetteville Prices Current.

DECEMBER 9, 1851.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	$ 15	$ 17
Sides,	14	16
Shoulders,	13	15
Western,	11	13
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¾	7¼
Prime,	7	
Fair,	7¼	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	30	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	85
Wheat,	80	
Oats,	50	
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	15
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	27	30
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 40	1 50
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 10	1 15
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	46	50
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	80	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	18
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2 25	2 50
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2½
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—The higher grades have not been so firmly sustained. Very little change in other kinds. Principal sales at about 7¼.

FLOUR.—We reduce our rates full 25 cts. on each of the qualities.

CORN—Continues to be sought for, and sells readily at 80 to 85.

RYE—Is in demand, and occasional sales at something over our present marks.

PEAS.—Considerable quantities coming in—prices firm.

HAY.—On Saturday, hay sold at $1, and fodder at 1 25 per hundred.

Trade for the past week has been active enough to satisfy any reasonable man.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull; Hams 11 to 12, Shoulders 9 to 10, Sides 10. Corn 58. Lard 12. Soft Turpentine 2 10 to 2 15; Hard 1 10 to 1 15; Spirits 29. Tar 1 60. Four rafts Timber sold—one poor at $5, two ordinary at 9 50, and one prime at $10. Flour—A small lot of Fayetteville sold at 4 25.

At Cheraw, cotton 6½ to 8. Sales of the week 546 bales.

At New York, on Friday, cotton firm, without change.

At New Orleans, good middling cotton 7⅞.—Molasses 24 to 24½. Bacon has declined 1 ct. Sides 7¼ to 8. Whiskey 18.

At Charleston, cotton 6 to 8½; middling to middling fair 7⅞ to 8¼. After the Humboldt's arrival sales were made at rather better prices. Bacon 8¼ to 12. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Corn 60 to 65.

Total receipts of cotton 554,210 bales, against 516,938 last year. Increase 37,272.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 13th of January next. Terms per Session $21.00.

BENJ. R. HUSKE, Principal.
Nov. 26. 46-6w

FOR SALE,
Fine Turpentine and Timber Lands,
In Robeson County.

270 ACRES adjoining the lands of Joseph Smith and William Tyner.

700 Acres adjoining the lands of Alexander McIntyre, William H. Grimsley, and Angus Ray.

1500 Acres in the fork of Raft Swamp and Panther Swamp, adjoining the lands of Jno. Blue, Arch'd Bine, Arch'd Smith, and Mrs. Ansley.

1000 Acres, (on which is situate the old Norment mill seat,) adjoining the lands of Simon Caldwell, R. E. Troy, and Junius Morissey.

The above Lands are generally heavily Timbered, and fine Turpentine Lands, lying on and near Lumber River.

They will be sold in tracts, and on accommodating terms.

Apply to Col. William McNeill, or
R. S. FRENCH.
Lumberton, Dec. 6, 1851. 46-6w

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received until Saturday the 13th inst., for constructing that part of the line of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, between section 7th and Puppy Creek—a distance of about 8¼ miles—commencing about 7 miles and ending about 15½ miles from the town of Fayetteville.

The estimates and specifications can be seen at the office, on application to Jno. M. Rose, Secretary.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't.
Dec. 6, 1851. 46-2t

150 casks Thomastown Lime,

in very fine order.
Hydraulic Cement.
Plastering Hair, in quantities to suit.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46-3t

THE HESPERIAN HARP,

BY William Houser, of Geo. A further supply of this new Music Book, with patent notes, just received. Also, further supplies of the Boston Academy's Collection; Carmina Sacra, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
December 5, 1851.

LONGSTREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the fifth of January, 1852. The situation of the school is decidedly healthy, and the course of instruction thorough. Board can be had in the neighborhood for six dollars per month, including lights, fuel, and washing. Tuition $6, $8, and $10 per Session.

ARCHIBALD RAY, Principal.
Dec. 2, 1851. 46-*3t

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE next Term of this School will commence on the 12th of January next.

Terms, per Session of five months:

Classics,	$17 50
English branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Elementary studies,	8 00

Board, including washing and fuel, at $8 a month.

No deduction will be made in tuition for absence during the first two weeks. And half of all charges must be paid in advance.

The subscriber has made arrangements to board a large number of students, with the intention of establishing a permanent School in Rockingham. For further information, he refers persons at a distance to their acquaintances in this county.

GEO. B. WETMORE.
Rockingham, Dec. 5, 1851. 46-3t
Wadesboro' Argus and Cheraw Gazette copy.

SCHOOL READERS.

WILEY'S North Carolina Reader; Parker's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers; McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, 2d, 3d and 4th parts; Pierpont's Young Reader; Grigg & Elliot's Common School Readers, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Emerson's 1st, 2d and 3d Class Reader; Village Reader; New York Reader, No. 1, 2 and 3; Parker's Rhetorical Reader; English Reader; American School Reader; Angell's Union Series, 4 parts; Southern Readers, 1st, 2d and 3d parts.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 8, 1851.

FOR SALE—Pure Winter

Sperm, Tanners', Linseed, and Neat's-foot OIL, in quantities to suit. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Dec. 8, 1851. 47-3t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to settle during the present month.

A statement of accounts due from persons residing out of town will be forwarded by mail.

Persons having accounts against the subscriber are requested to hand them in for settlement.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOK-BINDER,
Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Town House, on Friday the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock, (M.) a tract of LAND containing sixty acres, known as the "Shaw Place," on Cape Fear River, joining Haigh, Shaw and others, on the Northern edge of the Town of Fayetteville.

Terms, 6 months' credit; bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Dec. 8, 1851. 46ts

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Carthage, on the 1st day of January next, a Lot and Store House in the Town of Carthage, situated on the North-East corner of the public square, in an eligible place for business. A credit of six months will be given, and bond with good security required of the purchaser.

ELIZABETH McNABB, Ex'x.
December 4, 1851. 46-ts

LARGE SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real and Personal Property,
Commencing 12th of January 1852.

THE subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable

PLANTATION

He died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. This Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe county, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all of the necessary out houses and fixtures, of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land, with a survey of the cleared portions, is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase.—We will sell it in one tract, or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place,

190 *NEGROES,*

Of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a wheel-wright,) two blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler, and some of the best cotton-pickers in the State.

—ALSO—

The Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 stacks of fodder, 200 bushels of rye, 400 bushels of peas, 350 fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle of the most improved breed. Among them are many fine milch cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; one pair of horses, one pair of splendid thorough-bred fillies, three blooded mares, two very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two gins, one wheat thresher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, 36 sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until every thing is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollars; all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH, } Ex'rs.
PETER E. HINES, }
Dec. 1, 1851. 46*ts

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

JUST received, a lot of choice TREES, from Lindley's Nurseries. Persons wishing to get them by the hundred, are advised to send in their orders immediately, before the assortment is broken.

Peach and Apple Trees, $10 per hundred;—$1 50 per dozen.
Apricot, 25 cents each.
Nectarine, 25 cents each.
A few Plums, of bearing age.
Dwarf Pears, "

C. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Rowan street.
Dec. 3, 1851. 45-3w

TEACHER WANTED

language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a "very cheap instrument of immense national benefit."

Regarding the act of Congress approved 28th September, 1850, granting bounty lands to persons who had been engaged in the military service of the country, as a great measure of national justice and munificence, an anxious desire has been felt, by the officers entrusted with its immediate execution, to give prompt effect to its provisions. All the means within their control were, therefore, brought into requisition to expedite the adjudication of claims, and I am gratified to be able to state that near 100,000 applications have been considered, and about 70,000 warrants issued within the short space of nine months. If adequate provision be made by law to carry into effect the recommendations of the Department, it is confidently expected that, before the close of the next fiscal year, all who are entitled to the benefits of the act will have received their warrants.

The Secretary of the Interior has suggested in his report various amendments of the laws relating to pensions and bounty lands, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against abuses and frauds on the Government, to all of which I invite your particular attention.

The large accessions to our Indian population consequent upon the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and the extension of our settlements into Utah and Oregon, have given increased interest and importance to our relations with the aboriginal race.

No material change has taken place, within the last year, in the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes who reside in the Northwestern Territory and west of the Mississippi river. We are at peace with all of them; and it will be a source of pleasure to you to learn that they are gradually advancing in civilization and the pursuits of social life.

Along the Mexican frontier, and in California, and Oregon, there have been occasional manifestations of unfriendly feeling, and some depredations committed. I am satisfied, however, that they resulted more from the destitute and starving condition of the Indians than from any settled hostility toward the whites. As the settlements of our citizens progress towards them, the game upon which they mainly rely for subsistence is driven off or destroyed, and the only alternative left to them is starvation or plunder. It becomes us to consider, in view of this condition of things, whether justice and humanity, as well as an enlightened economy, do not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our own policy towards them, we should not provide for their immediate wants and encourage them to engage in agriculture, and to rely on their labor, instead of the chase, for the means of support.

Various important treaties have been negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished, all of which will at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. * * *

The commission on our part was at first organized on a scale which experience proved to be unwieldly and attended with unnecessary expense. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employed within the smallest limits, consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their important duties.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California. The superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the decennial apportionment of representatives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850. It is hoped however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary apportionment, and in transmitting the certificates required by law.

The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is dilligently employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying and arranging, in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals, and it is believed that when the work shall be completed it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupations, and social condition of a great country, than has ever been presented to the world. The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be over-estimated; and I earnestly hope that Congress will lose no time in making the appropriations necessary to complete the classifications, and to publish the results in a style worthy of the subject and of our national character.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional power to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. Without repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole northwest appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the seacoast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary.

The surveys of the Delta of the Mississippi, with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

[Here follows a detail of the efforts made to protect our southwestern frontier, and the adjacent Mexican States, (as required by the treaty with Mexico,) from Indian depredations. Congress having failed to provide an additional regiment of mounted men, all troops that could be spared from other places have been concentrated there; and there is reason to hope they will effectually check marauding expeditions. As some of these forces were drawn from the Pacific, the troops in California are not sufficient for its protection against the Indians, who have lately committed acts of hostility. They cannot be increased, however, without an increase of the army, which is recommended as indispensable.]

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending 30th June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that Department, for the year ending 30th June last, were $9,060,268 50. The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next and ending June 30, 1853, are $7,898,775 83; showing a reduction of $1,161,492 75.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force afloat during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely-extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

The expedition commanded by Lieut. De Haven, despatched in search of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions in the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering from an unknown and dangerous navigation and the rigors of a northern climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation from the unfrequented polar regions. The officers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowances of extra pay and emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers and men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas.

I earnestly recommend to your attention the necessity of reorganizing the Naval Establishment, apportioning and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the navy, having reference to merit and capacity, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list upon reduced pay those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty.—As a measure of economy as well as of efficiency in this arm of the service, the provision last mentioned is eminently worthy of your consideration.

The determination of the questions of relative rank between the sea officers and civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention. The failure to provide any substitute, when corporal punishment was abolished for offences in the navy, has occasioned the convening of numerous courts-martial upon the arrival of vessels in port, and is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service. To moderate punishment from one grade to another is among the humane reforms of the age; but to abolish one of severity, which applied so generally to offences on ship-board, and provide nothing in its stead, is to suppose a progress of improvement in every individual among seamen which is not assumed by the Legislature in respect to any other class of men. It is hoped that Congress, in the ample opportunity afforded by the present session, will thoroughly investigate this important subject, and establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of punishment as are consistent with humanity and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty and the suppression of crime in our ships of war.

The stone dock in the navy yard at N. York, which was ten years in process of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the authorities of the yard. The dry dock at Philadelphia is reported as completed, and is expected soon to be tested and delivered over to the agents of the Government. That at Portsmouth (N. H.) is also nearly ready for delivery; and a contract has been concluded, agreeably to the act of Congress at its last session, for a floating sectional dock on the Bay of San Francisco. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Department touching the establishment of a navy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific. Such a station is highly necessary to the convenience and effectiveness of our fleet in that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of commerce, and the rapid extension of our whale fisheries over its waters.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under a revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruction to the pupils quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the Military Academy. A large class of acting midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice-ship has been attached to the institution, to afford the amplest means for regular instruction in seamanship, as well as for cruises during the vacations of three or four months in each year.

The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieut. Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days.

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps the ensuing fiscal year will be found to be $5,856,472 19, the estimates for the current year being $5,900,621.

The estimates for special objects under the control of this Department amount to $2,684,220 89, against $2,210,980 for the present year, the increase being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast and the construction of the dock in California, authorized at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings and machinery.

I deem it of much importance to a just economy, and a correct understanding of naval expenditures, that there should be an entire separation of the appropriations for the support of the naval service proper from those for permanent improvements at navy yards and stations, and from ocean steam-mail service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this Department.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the U. S. was 196,290 miles; the annual transportation thereon 53,272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation $3,421,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles; and the annual transportation thereon at 615,206 miles. The annual cost of this service is $1,472,187, of which $448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and $1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation *within* the U. S. (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of $547,110.

The whole number of post offices in the U. S., on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to, the British post office, amounted to $6,727,866 78.

The expenditures for the same period, (excluding $20,599 49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office,) amounted to $6,024,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of $703,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to $6,345,747 21, being an increase of $997,610 79, or 18 65-100 per cent. over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his last annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

The public statutes of the U. S. have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and, interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes, and, from the cost of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation. As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no "common law" of the U. S. to supply the defects of their legislation, it is most important that that legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted.—In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offences are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted; so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of imprisonment, or penitentiary confinement in the different States.

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills, and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary act of which it is a part, or continues in force. It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions of law have been introduced into bills, with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connexion or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and often with but little consideration, that, in many instances, it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law.

The Government of the U. S. is emphatically a government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the U. S., arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action.

An act of Congress approved 30th Sept. 1850, contained a provision for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President, and appropriated $100,000 to be expended under his direction, by such architect as he should appoint to execute the same. On examining the various plans which had been submitted by different architects, in pursuance of an advertisement by a committee of the Senate, no one was found to be entirely satisfactory, and it was therefore deemed advisable to combine and adopt the advantages of several.

The great object to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient halls for the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress, with sufficient accommodations for spectators, and suitable apartments for the committees and officers of the two branches of the Legislature. It was also desirable not to mar the harmony and beauty of the present structure, which, as a specimen of architecture, is so universally admired.—Keeping these objects in view, I concluded to make the addition by wings, detached from the present building, yet connected with it by corridors. This mode of enlargement will leave the present Capitol uninjured, and afford great advantages for ventilation and the admission of light, and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and competent architect. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th day of July last, with suitable ceremonies, since which time the work has advanced with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings are now nearly complete.

I again commend to your favorable regard the interests of the District of Columbia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation. My opinions on this subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which I would respectfully refer. But there was one of more than ordinary interest to which I again invite your special attention. I allude to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the U. S. Justice to individuals as well as to the Government imperatively demands that some more convenient and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

The Constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the U. S.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the Executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed. This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the U. S., or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result had been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry!

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel	Still-cap, Arms and Worms,		$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

☞ The Winter Session in this Institution will commence on Thursday the first day of January and close on the last Thursday in May, under the charge of the former Principal. Tuition same as heretofore. Board at various prices, from $7 to $9 per month.

December 1, 1851. 44-3w

$50 Reward.

☞ The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, or $40 for confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Flora McLean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I bought him about two years ago, during all which time he has been runaway. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood in which he was raised, near the Little River Cotton Factory. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complection, stout built. Any information, addressed to me at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

JOHN McLEAN.

Johnston county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851. 44*tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.

Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. } 42-tf
November 18, 1851. }

WANTED,

A NEGRO WOMAN of good moral character and honest habits, who can be fully recommended as a first rate Cook, and is not over thirty years old. For such a servant the highest market price in cash will be given by the subscriber. Address,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.

Nov. 18, 1851. 41tlJ

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3mw

☞ Mrs. Anne C. Hall is desirous of selling her HOUSE on Haymount. The House is very large and convenient, having 14 comfortable rooms, 9 of them having fire-places. There are also several very large and convenient pantries and closets. The kitchen is very large and commodious; a very convenient barn, stable and carriage-house; a good smoke-house; an excellent well, and large garden and lot.

The wing, containing 7 good rooms, is entirely detached from the main building, and would make a comfortable residence for a small family. She is willing to divide the lot and sell either half or the whole. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and look at the buildings as soon as possible.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-5t*

FOR SALE.

☞ THE Steamer UNION and Lighter WM. KING will be sold at Auction, by the subscriber on Wednesday, 10th of December, 1851, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock.

The Union is 16 months old, about 80 feet long, 13 feet beam, 4½ feet hold, 40 32-95 tons; has a very neat main and after cabin, containing 18 berths. She has a Locomotive Engine, with 2 cylinders 10 inches in diameter, 16 in stroke, with a patent smoke stack, spark catcher attached—her Engine and Boiler all in good order. The Lighter is of about 400 bbls. capacity and nearly new. Any person wishing to examine or dispesed to purchase at private sale, will please call on

M. CRONLY, Auct'r.

Nov. 11. 40-*ts

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I AM now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 24-3m

New Firm.

☞ THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm and style of McLEAN & JONES, for the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter Business, as also for the distillation of Turpentine.

A. D. McLEAN.
N. G. JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Nov. 24, 1851. 43-tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

☞ THE undersigned, Founder and Machinist, has consented to act as Agent for the only actual PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL in the United States, made by Wm. McKinstry of Washington. These Mills are of Cast Iron, no brick being used in their erection. They can be taken down, removed 5 miles, and put in operation in 16 hours. Power of Engine 20 horse; will cut 15,000 feet Plank Road Lumber per 24 hours. These Mills have taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair over all others, and are considered the best in the world. I would be pleased to receive orders, either for the Engines with or without the Mill. Letter addressed to H. G. Hall will receive prompt attention.

I will put these Mills up any where within 10 miles of Fayetteville, if desirable.

H. G. HALL.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for Grading, Bridging, Planking and finishing the Anson Plank Road, from Wright's Folly to Rocky River, and also for supplying the necessary timbers and lumber for the same.

For particulars, apply to the President of the Company at Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN MACFARLAN, President.

Nov. 27, 1851. 44-3w

WANT OF MONEY.

☞ Those who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please settle by the 1st of January, that I may be able to settle with those I owe.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.

Nov. 28, 1851.

Oranges! Oranges! Oranges!

ANOTHER lot, just received at CHS HAIGH'S.

Nov. 25, 1851.

UPPER LEATHER.

WE have a large lot of UPPER LEATHER at Tanners' prices, which we will sell green or dry Hides for, or would buy for cash.

COOK & TATE.

Dec. 2, 1851.

I WANT MONEY.

AND I have now on hand $25,000 that I will wish to exchange for notes.

JOHN E. PATTEN.

Dec. 1, 1851.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, MINGS, &c., of the best quality, from York. Also, the latest Report of the FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Store street, and those who may favor me with custom may rely on having their work done a neat and fashionable style, and on favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAY.

Oct. 27, 1851.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to Brick Store, two doors west of the Fear Bank, where they are receiving the Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Fish, of different kinds.

In fact, every thing usually called for in a mercantile line, to which they invite attention.

LEETE & JOHNSON.

Oct. 27, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is now receiving the Fall and Winter Stock of FANCY and

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Blacksmiths', Coopers', and Carpenters' Tools; Plough Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, &c.; Hollow-ware; Heavy goods for Negroes, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold at wholesale or retail, to suit customers. We say nothing about how the above Goods were bought or how they will be sold, but we do say come and see us at the Huske buildings, Green Street.

P. LATE.

Oct. 28. Carolinian 2m

STOVES! STOVES!

SUITABLE for Churches, Parlors, Halls and Stores.

For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

Oct. 27, 1851.

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in a country line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before purchasing their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the Market, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC [illegible]

Nov. 4, 1851.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received and are now receiving our usual Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of nearly every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The above Stock we would invite our customers, friends, and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods to suit the times.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & SON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1851.

BACON, Lard, and Flour, for sale by

LEETE & JOHNSON.

2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

I HAVE just received from New York a FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING.

10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850.

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Looking-glasses; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Sugars, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who deal punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CO.

Sept. 1, 1851.